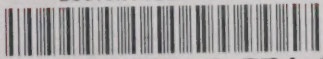


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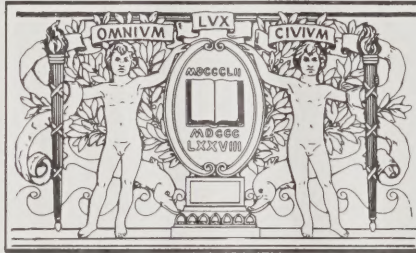
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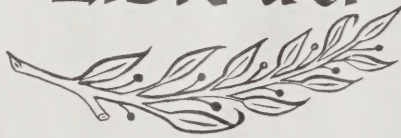
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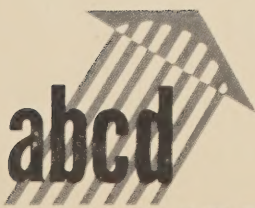
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NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: DORCHESTER

Issued September, 1967

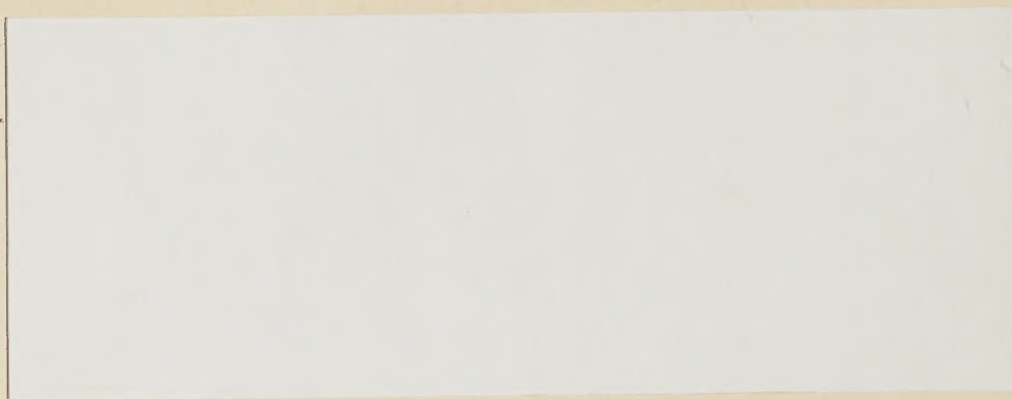
Reissued January, 1969



PLANNING and EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT

ACTION for BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Inc.

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NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE: DORCHESTER

Issued September, 1967

Reissued January, 1969

This profile was one of a series compiled during the fall of 1967. Each profile was the joint effort of a member of the Planning and Evaluation staff and the neighborhood coordinator for the area involved. The purpose of creating such profiles was to aid in decision making on the use of ABCD funds for 1968. The sections of the profile other than those of a statistical nature were designed to pinpoint the specific problems of the neighborhood in the fall of 1967. Limitations on the staff resources of the Planning and Evaluation Department have precluded an up-dating of the profiles. However, because of continuing requests for the profiles they are being reissued at this time.

Planning and Evaluation
Department

INTRODUCTION

Among the most important units in Boston's War on Poverty are the city's low-income neighborhoods, all of which share certain common problems but each of which has a unique set of characteristics distinguishing it from the rest of the city. Just as the various neighborhoods differ in their physical appearance, so do their populations differ, in age, in race, and in a whole range of characteristics. Common to people of all the low-income neighborhoods are such problems as unemployment, low educational attainment and poor health. The relative importance of these problems varies, however, among the neighborhoods and reflects the different characteristics of their residents.

Not only do Boston's neighborhoods differ from one another in their social aspects but also in the amount and quality of resources which are now being used to meet the needs of their residents. While some neighborhoods receive relatively satisfactory services in certain problem areas, the services in these areas are clearly inadequate in other neighborhoods. In all the neighborhoods certain significant gaps between needs and resources are apparent and the coordination of sporadic.

An essential step in developing effective strategies for lessening the incidence of poverty, on a neighborhood as well as on a city-wide basis is collecting and analyzing information on the conditions contributing to and resulting from poverty and on the scope of current efforts to better these conditions. By examining needs and evaluating the impact of current services, it is possible to make rational recommendations for the re-allocation of existing resources and to justify requests for additional funds to ensure that services be provided with maximum effectiveness.

This neighborhood analysis is intended to provide such data on needs and resources in a form which makes it readily understood for general information purposes. It is designed so that it may be revised as necessary on the basis of suggestions from those who use it and so that it may be updated and refined as new data becomes available.

The analysis, which is divided into eight major sections, begins with a discussion of the characteristics of the population of the neighborhood, including total numbers, income, age, sex and racial composition. The needs of the neighborhood's population are then outlined under such headings as health, education, employment and economic development. On the basis of preferences expressed by representatives of the neighborhood community, these needs are ranked in order of importance as are the groups to which the community feels programs should be addressed. Services in the neighborhood,

both those provided through ABCD and by other agencies, are catalogued in categories roughly corresponding to the need categories, and those programs funded by OE O are briefly evaluated. Finally, the overall system of efforts to meet problems in the neighborhood is examined and recommendations for changes are presented.

The information included in this analysis is presented as much as possible in the form of hard statistics, identified by source and date. Where the information involved subjective judgments the person or group expressing the opinion is also identified. In cases in which special circumstances were present or where discrepancies of fact or opinion existed, explanatory comments are included.

The neighborhood analysis is meant to be used by a number of persons or groups for those purposes for which they feel it may be most helpful. First, it is a basic document for neighborhood social planning, both on a comprehensive and on an individual project basis. Second, it will provide central ABCD staff with information essential neighborhood as a part of the broader city system. Third, it may help to provide a common language for discussion and cooperation between ABCD and Neighborhood Area Planning Action Councils (APACs) on the one hand, and outside agencies on the other.



**ABCD
TARGET
NEIGHBORHOODS**

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Allston-
Brighton | 5 Columbia
Point | 8 Jamaica Plain |
| 2 Charlestown | 6 Dorchester | 9 Parker Hill-
Fenway |
| 3 East Boston | 7 Roxbury-North
Dorchester | 10 North End |
| 4 South Boston | | 11 South End |

**DORCHESTER
TARGET
NEIGHBORHOOD**

abcd planning department
april, 1969

X • AFAC LOCATION

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DORCHESTER NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

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DORCHESTER NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION:

(The following data refer to the target area, not the whole of Dorchester, unless otherwise noted. Quotes are from the area coordinator.)

A. Total Population:

1. Number of Persons Living in Area:

"Dorchester is the largest of the areas which make up this City of Boston. The total population of Dorchester in 1960 was 155,000 representing about 22% of Boston's total population." The target area, located in the northern part of Dorchester, "contains about 12% of Boston's total population and 54.8% of Dorchester's population."

(The Area Coordinator stated the target area consisted of the following census tracts: Plc, P2, T2-T9, X1, X5a and X5b. The Planning Department has fractionalized certain of these tracts, following the pattern set by the BRA, as follows: P2-86.51%; T6-.56%; T7a-45.45%; T7b-70.89%.) (A figure of 83,267 for total population was obtained by the Planning Department, using the 1960 census.)

According to the 1965 Proposal, Dorchester's population (presumably the whole of Dorchester) decreased at a somewhat lower rate than Boston's between 1950 and 1960 (8.2% vs. 13.0%), probably reflecting high rates of Negro migration to the area. (See below)

2. Number of Families: 20,817
(Area Coordinator)

(The Planning Department figure: 21,580 for number of families from the 1960 census)

3. Number of Families in Public Housing: 943
(Area Coordinator)

The following data covering the area's three housing projects were obtained from the Boston Housing Authority:

-1966-

	<u>Total No. Units</u>	<u>No. Units Occupied</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>No. White</u>	<u>No. Negro</u>
Franklin Field	504	497	1,664	1,330	328
Franklin Field for the Elderly	160	158	203	187	16
Franklin Hill	375	372	1,035	974	161

4. Number of Unrelated Individuals: 8,263
(Area Coordinator)
(The Planning Department figure: 4,575, from the 1960 census.)

B. Income:

1. Median Family Income: \$5,980 (1960)
(Area Coordinator)

Median family income in the Dorchester target area is higher than in Boston as a whole (\$5,747), although 8 of the area's 17 tracts show levels lower than Boston's. Median family income varies by tract from \$6,500 to \$4,239, as the following figures show.

Dorchester Area Profile
PAGE 3

(Figures compiled by the Planning
Department from 1960 Census)

PIC	\$5,871
P2	5,199
T2	6,170
T3A	6,122
T4A	6,082
T4B	6,555
T5A	6,483
T5B	6,122
T6	4,239
T7A	5,328
T7B	5,413
T8A	5,009
T8B	5,683
T9	6,437
X1	5,983
X5A	5,203
X5B	5,450

2. Number of Families with Income
Under \$3,000

3,205
(Area Coordinator)

Percent of Total:

14.5%
(Area Coordinator)

The poverty indices show
higher figures for Boston
as a whole (16.7%) and for
the other target areas than
the 14.5% for Dorchester.

C. Age Composition:

1. Number of Pre-school Children
(0-5 Years):

10,374
(Area Coordinator)

Percent of Total Population:

11.0%
(Area Coordinator)

2. Number of School-Age Children
(6-15 Years)

14,163
(Area Coordinator)

Percent of Total Population:

16.7%
(Area Coordinator)

Dorchester Area Profile
PAGE 4

3. Number of In-School Youths
(16-21 Years):

No Estimate Available

Total number of persons
in this age category is
6,825, equaling 8.0% of
total population.

4. Number of Out-of-School Youths
(16-21 Years):

No estimate available

5. Number of Adults
(22-64 Years):

38,206
(Area Coordinator)

6. Number of Elderly
(65 Years and Over)

13,746
(Area Coordinator)

Percent of Total Population:

16.2%
(Area Coordinator)

The percentage of Elderly
in Dorchester is high rela-
tive to the city as a whole.
According to the poverty
indices, the figure for
Boston was 12.3% in 1960.

D. Sex Composition:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0-5	5,303	13.17	5,071	11.24
6-15	7,069	17.36	7,094	16.72
16-21	3,275	8.12	3,550	8.39
22-64	17,999	45.25	20,207	46.18
65 and over	5,779	14.25	7,965	18.65

(Area Coordinator)

The sex composition of the Dorchester
population closely approximates Boston's.
The males and females: population is about

equal in age groups 0-21; females outnumber males in age groups over 21, most markedly in the age group 65 and over.

E. Racial Composition:

1. <u>Number of Whites:</u>	<u>97,629</u> (Area Coordinator)
<u>Percent of Total Population:</u>	<u>90.0%</u> (Area Coordinator)
2. <u>Number of Negroes:</u>	<u>11,235</u> (Area Coordinator)
<u>Percent of Total Population:</u>	<u>10.0%</u> (Area Coordinator)

Area Coordinator states the above figures are BRA estimates and include a larger population base than the area defined by the 17 census tracts listed in Section I,A,1.

The Planning Department obtained the following figures from the 1960 census for the tracts in the target area:

White-----	81,123--90.3%
Negro and Other-----	2,144--9.7%

The area coordinator states that 1960 census racial composition data is virtually meaningless because of heavy Negro in-migration in the sixties. He reports that in some tracts, the 1960 racial balance has been virtually reversed.

Almost half of Dorchester's white population is of foreign stock (mainly Irish, Canadian, and Italian).

The area coordinator emphasized that significant physical and social changes are occurring in Dorchester and described them in the following narrative:

"The physical deterioration of the target area which started in the late 1950's has continued at an increasing rate in the early 1960's. This deterioration is caused by a number of factors: Dorchester is geographically the next outer rung of Boston's "slum" areas; vast urban renewal programs have accentuated population movement out of the poor areas of town (relocation data of the neighboring urban renewal sites of Washington Park and the South End show that more people are moving to Dorchester than to any other section of Boston, with the possible exception of that portion of Roxbury not in the target area); Dorchester's predominately renter-occupied dwelling units of old three-decker frame building make it logical as the area to absorb low-income families; home owners in Dorchester, thinking this area is next in line to change, refrain from making normal on-going repairs on buildings which causes deterioration to continue at an accelerated rate, and one sees that since the 1960 census, dramatic changes have taken place in the population of Dorchester.

The local welfare district office reports a 40% increase in caseload during the last five years. In one sub-district the AFDC (Aid for Dependent Children) caseload increased from 1,028 to 2,960 in the last five years. In August, 1964, Dorchester contained 27.5% of Boston's welfare cases, with Roxbury in second place with 11.5%. In one of the several school districts in Dorchester, enrollment in September, 1965 was 900. From that time to March, 1966, 423 students moved out of the school district. Other districts report a similar

turnover of about one-third of their student body. This mobility represents a significant shift of population to one that is lower as judged by socio-economic indicators with more single-parent families.

Migratory trends have been playing an important role in these changes. During the decade 1950 to 1960 the non-white population in Dorchester grew from 732 to 7,504. Vacancies began to appear and Negroes, taking advantage of the opportunity to move to a better section, began to move in. The residents at the time were mainly Jewish and were beginning to move out of the area to other areas (Mattapan, Milton, etc.) of higher economic level. Vacancies in housing increased, Negro migration into the area increased, white residents left in increasing numbers, housing became overly plentiful and rental rates were lowered, and thus lower-income Negroes were attracted to the area. This trend and the changes, continuing even now, are typical of migratory trends in many big cities. An area of the city is filled with too much cheap housing, and there is no way home building can reflect a rise in income or living standards among residents. Thus, instead of rebuilding, families move on to fresh land and new neighborhoods where their new standards of living. In Dorchester, as well as in the target area, successive ethnic groups in low-status position have come and gone, with Negroes being the present residents.

The high incidence of poverty and the continuing migration of the Negro population to this area point not to a diminution of services to the neighborhood of most need, but rather to preparedness and action in an area which is in the process of vast economic and social changes, and whose residents are and will be in increasingly in need for services."

II. NEEDS OF THE POPULATION:

A. Community Organization:

The Area Coordinator indicated the APAC felt there was considerable need to "organize the Community." One of the major purposes of such community organization activity would be to effect needed changes in the ways various community institutions approach neighborhood problems. The Area Coordinator describes APAC feelings as follows:

"Several members of the APAC stated that significant changes need to be made in the existing institutions such as Welfare Dept., School Dept., Social Welfare Services of the public and private agencies, Health Services and the Housing Authority."

"They felt that the APAC and the NAC have an important role to play in this process because they represent the consumers of these services."

"Too often it is the professionals who get together and talk about why things aren't being done, but nobody ever asks us," said one APAC member. There seemed to be a clear understanding of why these agencies don't do more. They claim that they don't have enough staff, money or facilities. The APAC members feel that a lot of these services could be improved if pressure was brought to bear on them to work together. In this regard, they see an important role for community organization and coordination of services.

"The group felt that the quality of the housing in the Target Areas was poor and that more decent housing should be provided. Anger was expressed over the red tape that a person must put up with in order to get into the housing projects.

They didn't think that the present methods were fair. They cited cases of people living in the projects who earn more than the maximum and should be asked to leave, in order to make room for those who need it. There was a general feeling that "politics" plays a big part in getting into the projects. They feel that the whole procedure of placement and enforcement of the regulations should be examined.

"Safe neighborhoods, that are clean and have adequate facilities such as parks, libraries and services for children and adults. Better City services such as improved police protection, trash and garbage removal. Code enforcement."

B. Child Development

1. Number of pre-school children in low-income families:

10,374

(Area Coordinator)

Area Coordinator states there is a need for a comprehensive program for pre-school children: "comprehensive medical services, pre-natal care, well-baby clinics, parent-child education, year-round day care and nursery schools, cultural enrichment, recreation and group work services."

The relatively high percentage of working mothers with young children in Dorchester is further indication of the need for day care facilities. The Area Coordinator states, "Of the 6,884 married women in the labor force whose husbands are present, 1,227 or 17.8% have children under 6 years of age. Dorchester's percent of such working mothers of young children is higher than Boston as a whole (15.6%) and much higher than that of Jamaica Plain (5.2%)."

C. Education:

School-Age Children:

1. Number of School-Age Children Needing Supplemental tutoring, etc.:

75% of total

(Area Coordinator)

2. Number below city-wide grade achievement levels:

unknown

3. Current Dropout Rates:

Unknown

Area coordinator states: "The APAC and the people in the poverty area think that the (NAC) tutoring program is very important and should be expanded."

"The elementary, junior high, and high schools in Dorchester are generally considered to be among the most over-crowded and problematical schools in the city. The supplementary education programs instituted by the School Department have failed to reach a majority of Dorchester's children, particularly those from disadvantaged families." The Dorchester APAC Program Committee sees as a primary unmet need, "decent education, with good schools and special programs for helping children who need it. Smaller classes with better facilities."

Adults:

1. Number of Adults Needing Supplemental Education:

2. Number of Adults Who Have Not Completed High School:

3. Number of Functional Illiterates:

4. Number of Persons with Language Difficulties:

Area coordinator states, "The median number of school years completed by persons aged 25 and over is 10.7 in Dorchester, slightly lower than Boston as a whole (11.2%)."

D. Employment:

Employed Persons:

1. Number of employed in Low-paying Occupations

(Unskilled blue-collar workers):

8,552 males
(1960 Census)

Data compiled by the Planning Department from the 1960 census shows that 8,552 males, or 45% of the total 19,045 males employed, were engaged in low-paying occupations (operatives and kindred workers, private household workers, service workers excluding private household, laborers except mine, occupation not reported). The percentage for Boston as a whole is about the same (46%).

The Proposal states:

"Of the 43,086 persons for the total of Dorchester who are 14 years or more in the civilian labor force (with occupations reported), 95% of these same persons were employed in 1960. The largest group (12,507) is employed in clerical and sales work. The smallest group (5,098) is employed as managers, officials, and proprietors. There are more operatives (9,434) than craftsmen and foremen (6,182), and fewer people employed in private household, service and labor (7,705) than in clerical and sales work."

Unemployed Persons:

1. Number of Unemployed Youths: _____
Percent of Unemployed Youths: _____
2. Number of Unemployed Adults: _____
Percent of Unemployed Adults: 5.3% of
civilian work force

The 1960 unemployment rate for the Dorchester target area, computed by the Planning Department from 1960 census data, was lower than the rate for Boston as a whole (5.8%). A basic unmet need of the Dorchester Community, according to the APAC program committee is "a decent job so that you can provide the necessities of life for your family."

E. Economic Development:

1. Number of Low-Income Families
with Children:

3,025
(Area Coordinator)

F. Health:

Children:

1. Rate of Infant Mortality:

24.4 per 1,000
live births *1964

(Data calculated by Planning Department from statistics in Health Dept. of City of Boston, Boston's Health, 1964, Boston, 1965.)

The comparable figure for Boston as a whole was 25.8.

2. Number of Children with Specific
Health Deficiencies:

Adults:

1. Tuberculosis Rates:

2. Incidence of Alcoholism:

3. Drug Addiction:

Elderly:

1. Tuberculosis Rates: _____

The Area Coordinator reports, "The need for improved health and dental services was a major item for discussion. Residents of the area must go to City Hospital in order to get service. The APAC thinks that there is a need for a community hospital that will provide comprehensive medical and dental services."

At the present time there is no such facility in the community. There are several private hospitals, but they are not geared to meet the needs of people from the target area.

The Dental Clinic at the Blue Hill Avenue Health Center can only handle about twenty cases a week and they only take children. There are no services for adults.

"Improved health and dental services for everyone" is another of the community's basic unmet needs, according to the APAC program committee.

G. Social Services:

Juveniles:

1. Rate of delinquency:

_____ 45.3 per 10,000
(Area Coordinator)

The 1965 proposal states rates is "fairly high".

Families:

1. Number of Chronic Welfare Recipients: _____

As noted in area coordinator's narrative (see I above), Dorchester contains a high percentage of Boston's welfare recipients.

2. Number of One-Parent Households:

Area Coordinator states, "Of the total number of persons who were ever married, 3,602 are either separated or divorced. This means that 8 persons per 100 are either separated or divorced."

No estimate of the number of one-parent households is available.

Area coordinator comments on the inadequacy of existing social services:

"APAC members feel that the existing services provided to the community to help the family and children are inadequate. There was a consensus that people on Aid don't receive enough money to live a decent life, nor are there enough or adequate services to help people get by on what they get."

"They complained that the welfare workers have big case loads and can't give each client enough time or help. They don't think that the welfare workers know enough about the services available through the welfare department. "What you get, depends on who your worker is", exclaimed on A.D.C. mother."

H. Other Needs:

1. Housing:

Among unmet needs listed by the APAC Progrma Committee was "decent housing available to those who can afford it, and for those who are unable to afford it."

Area coordinator states that "most of the housing in Dorchester is old (92.2% were built before 1939)".

Area coordinator reports that there exist. "2,752 housing units labelled 'unsound'." The Planning Department obtained a figure of 2,337 deteriorating and dilapidated units from the 1960 census. Based on this figure, the percentage of deteriorating or dilapidated units is 13.8% of total housing units in Dorchester. The comparable figure for Boston was 20.8%

2. Recreation:

Area coordinator states, "Recreation and group work services have been in the domain of the City Park Department and the private agencies such as the Y's and the settlements. Dorchester has two settlements, 1 YM-YWCA and one agency that served Jewish people. The Y and the settlements claim that they are serving all that they can with their present facilities and funds. The parks offer no year-round recreation program.

The members of the Dorchester APAC see the need for services to youth as being crucial, but no one is meeting that need."

III LISTING AND RANKING OF TARGET GROUPS AND NEEDS:

A. Target Groups:

The Area Coordinator listed target groups in order of severity of needs as follows:

TARGET GROUPS IN THE TARGET AREA

- A. Pre-School Children under 5 years, 10,170
(10.1%)
- B. Low Income Intact Families, Parents
Ages 18-44 with Children under 19.
(23,804 or 28.12%)
- C. Elementary and Jr. High School Children
of Low-Income Families.
- D. Youth Aged 16-22
- E. The Elderly Person 65 and over:
9,935 (10%)
- F. Children on AFDC: 1829
- G. Delinquent Youth 7-17: 43.3 per 10,000
- H. Female Heads of Households

B. Needs:

The Area Coordinator supplied two different sets of program priorities. The first was devised by the APAC in the light of nationally established priorities. Rated lowest were programs almost certain to be funded; at the top of the list were placed programs of low national priority, for which funding was doubtful.

- 1. Service Mobilization and Referral: with
more neighborhood aids working full-time.
- 2. Tutorial Program: expand and intensify
with more help and space.
- 3. Community Organization and Coordination:
need for a full-time person to organize
the community, along with several part-
time organizers. This person would also
work with existing agencies.

4. Consumer Action & Consumer Credit Program
5. Services for Senior Citizens
6. Health and Dental Services
7. Recreation and Group activities for school age children
8. More Pre-school Programs, Day Care
9. Adult Education Courses
 - Home management programs
 - Child development programs
 - Skill training program for people on welfare.
10. Manpower
11. Legal Aid

The second list, devised by the Area Coordinator, reflects the actual program priorities.

1. Service mobilization and referral
2. Manpower
3. Community organization
4. Health & Dental services for non-school population
5. Tutorial for children grades 3-12
6. Pre-school programs and day care
7. Adult education
8. Consumer action
9. Services for senior citizens
10. Legal aid
11. Recreation and group activities for school-age children

The Area Coordinator provided a "Need Index" for the area illustrating the relationships between target groups, their needs and existing services in the area.

Population

Pre-school children
under 5 years
10170 (10.1%)

Children on AFDC
1829

No. children
18 and under
23,804 (28.12%)

Delinquency Index
Youth 7-17
45.3 per 10,000
(fairly high)

Total No. Families
20,817

Total No. Families
under \$3,000
3,015 (14%)

On relief: 211

Persons 65 & over
9,935 (10%)

On Old Age Ass.

1924 cases

On Med. Aid: 659

Existing Services

6 summer headstart
Boston City Hospital
Boston State
Health Center

NAC tutoring program (30)
2 settlements
1YM-YWCA
1 Jewish Center
22 parks serving all
Dorchester and part of
Roxbury

Dorchester Court
settlements and Y

NAC Neighborhood Organization
NAC Service Mobilization (250
cases)
15 NAC neighborhood aids
NAC Consumer Action & Credit
200 families in egg-buying
program

Dorchester House Program
for 150 (?)

Needs

Comprehensive medical services
pre-natal, well baby clinics,
parent-child education.
Year-round day care and nursery schools.
Cultural enrichment, recreation &
group work services.

Existing resources cannot meet the
needs. They don't have the staff
or facilities.

Comprehensive youth programs

Better Housing, employment opportunity
education and job upgrading
Case Work

Need for comprehensive outreach
and service program for elderly.
Increased medical services and
financial help.

INVENTORY OF 1966 PROGRAMS - COMPONENTS BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES:

A. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

1. Dorchester Neighborhood Action Center (NAC)

According to the Area Coordinator, the Dorchester NAC program consists of four components (Consumer action, education, social services, neighborhood organization). The 1965 proposal implies that a basic aim of this program system is involvement of area residents and institutions in NAC activities and programming. Thus, community organization can be considered a major portion of the NAC program.

The Area Coordinator provided a brief description of community organization activity:

"A committee of the Dorchester APAC has been contacting existing agencies and professional associations in an attempt to develop and coordinate community programs that would reflect the needs and desires of the community.

Up to the present date, the committee has held one open house for the social agencies in Dorchester that was attended by twenty-five representatives of various public, private and church related agencies serving Dorchester.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DORCHESTER NAC
1966

Area Planning Council

Staff Director
Supplementary Education
Director
Part-time Testers (2)

Consumer Action
Director (1½time)

Administrative Assistant
Clerk-typist

Neighborhood Aides (15) part-time

Data for the total NAC program follow;
descriptions of individual components
are placed under the appropriate func-
tional category.

(b) <u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>ABCD</u>
(c) <u>Funding Agency:</u>	<u>OEO</u>
(d) <u>Total 1966 Funding --</u> <u>(10 months)</u>	<u>45,446 (OEO)</u> <u>4,634 (local share)</u>
(e) <u>Number of Persons Served</u>	<u> </u>
(f) <u>Number of Persons</u> <u>Eligible</u>	<u>83,267 (1960)</u> <u>(Planning Dept.)</u>

B. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1. Hecht House

(a) Brief Description:

Provides nursery school and
kindergarten. Serves primarily
Dorchester children.

(b) <u>Sponsoring Agency</u>	<u>YIHA</u>
(c) <u>Funding Agency:</u>	<u>Combined Jewish</u> <u>Philanthropies</u> <u>and UCS</u>
(d) <u>Total 1966 Funding</u>	<u> </u>

No estimate of funding for
this program was available.
Total Hecht House funding
(including recreation programs
described below) is estimated
at \$200,000.

(e) <u>Number of Persons Served:</u>	<u>100 Children</u> <u>(approximately)</u>
(f) <u>Number of Persons Eligible:</u>	<u>10,300</u>

2. Salvation Army Day Care Center

(a) Brief Description:

Provides day care for children of working mothers. Has been in operation for one year. New building, designed specifically for use as a day care center. Will be part of ABCD's Headstart Program.

(b) Sponsoring Agency:	<u>Salvation Army</u>
(c) Funding Agency:	<u>UCS</u>
(d) Total Funding:	<u>\$87,000</u> <u>56,000 through</u> <u>Salvation Army</u>
(e) Number of Persons Served:	<u>40 children</u>
(f) <u>Number of Persons Eligible:</u>	

(c) Funding Agency: UCS

(d) Total Funding: \$87,000
56,000 through
Salvation Army

(e) Number of Persons Served: 40 children

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

C. EDUCATION

1. Dorchester NAC Component

"Coordination and development of community resources for supplementary education."

Area Coordinator states, "The NAC has organized a supplementary education program, the highlights of which are as follows:

The composition of the tutorial staff (volunteers)

5 Public School Teachers

5 College Students

6 High School students"

(b) <u>Sponsoring Agency:</u>	<u>ABCD</u>
(c) <u>Funding Agency:</u>	<u>OEO</u>
(d) <u>Total 1966 Funding</u>	<u>\$8,750 (10 months)</u> <u>For Personnel</u>
(e) <u>Number of Persons Served:</u>	<u>90 children</u>
(f) <u>Number of Persons Eligible:</u>	<u></u>

2. Mt. Bowden YM-YWCA

(a) Brief Description

Tutoring for children 8-18

(b) <u>Sponsoring Agency:</u>	<u>YM-YWCA</u>
(c) <u>Funding Agency:</u>	<u>UCS, Hyams fund</u>
(d) <u>Total 1966 Funding:</u>	<u></u>
(e) <u>Number of Persons Served:</u>	<u>75</u>
(f) <u>Number of Persons Eligible:</u>	<u>14,000 (approx)</u>

3. Dorchester House

(a) Brief Description

Tutoring programs; teenage study hall.

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- (b) Sponsoring Agency: Dorchester Federation
of settlements
- (c) Funding Agency: UCS, private
contributions
- (d) Total Funding : 1966 No estimate for
tutoring programs
available. See
"Recreation" below
- (e) Number of Persons Served: 50 children in
tutoring program
- (f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

D. EMPLOYMENT

1. Neighborhood Employment Center

(a) Brief Description:

The NEC, opened in May, 1967, consolidates employment and counseling services in a location easily accessible to the residents of the area. It offers a comprehensive program, including the following services: outreach, recruitment, counseling, placement, job development, and tie-ins with other training and education programs.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: ABCD

(c) Funding Agency: OEO, Labor Department

(d) Total 1966 Funding:

(e) Number of Persons Served:

Grand Total, New Applicants
(May, 1967 to June 23, 1967) 210

One Week, New Applicants 21
(June 17, 1967 to June 23, 1967)

(f) (Number of Persons Eligible:) 45031

(total 1960 Neighborhood
population, 16 yrs. and over)

E. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"Consumer Action and Consumer Credit Program:"

"The purpose of the Consumer Credit Clinic is to establish the use of credit union' services provided to low-income consumers. Unfortunately, the NAC has not been able to hire a competent person for this position. It is a half-time position and the few qualified persons who have applied for the job are not willing to work on a half-time basis, but prefer to work as consultants. We are still trying to iron out this problem."

"In the meantime, the NAC staff director and members of the Dorchester APAC have been very active in the egg buying program."

"A special committee of the APAC has been meeting with existing credit unions in the Dorchester area in an attempt to get in on an existing credit union, so as to make funds available immediately for needy persons. In line with goal, several APAC members have taken course on consumer credit and credit unions at the Federal building."

- | | |
|--|---|
| (b) <u>Sponsoring Agency:</u> | <u>ABCD</u> |
| (c) <u>Funding Agency:</u> | <u>OEO</u> |
| (d) <u>Total 1966 Funding:</u> | <u>\$2,910 (10 months)</u>
<u>for personnel</u> |
| (e) <u>Number of Persons Served:</u> | <u>200 families involved</u>
<u>in egg buying programs;</u>
<u>600 dozen eggs taken</u>
<u>every two weeks</u> |
| (f) <u>Number of Persons Eligible:</u> | <u>83,267 (1960)</u>
<u>(Planning Dept.)</u> |

The total neighborhood population is eligible. However, emphasis on the low-income population. Planning Department estimate of low-income population for 1960 is 9,701.

F. HEALTH

1. Dorchester Guidance Center

(a) Brief Description:

Outpatient child guidance services
to Dorchester residents.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: Boston State Hosp.
Dept. of Mental H.

(c) Funding Agency: Same

(d) Total 1966 Funding: _____

(e) Number of Persons Served: No estimate Avail.

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

2. Boston State Hospital

Dorchester is fortunate in having the high quality Boston State Hospital in its midst. Although some of the hospital's services are directed to the residents of Boston as a whole, rather than exclusively to Dorchester, it is fast evolving into a community mental health center focused in Dorchester. A Boston State Hospital publication states that the hospital "is in the throws of transition from custodial care to community-oriented patient care, from in-patient treatment to community-centered services." Concrete evidence of progress in reduction of custodial care appears in the Superintendent's Newsletter (Boston State Hospital, December 1966): "The in-patient population has dropped from 2,872 in 1957 to 1,491 in December, 1966". The following information, provided by the hospital, describes its community-based programs:

Canterbury House

A halfway house provides a home-like environment for patients. A house "mother and father" and two resident volunteers, cooperating with the psychiatrist, seek to develop group living and individual responsibility. All residents share the household chores, contribute to expenses, participate in group meetings, and in decision-making.

Home Treatment

A team composed of a psychiatrist, social worker and psychiatric nurse responds to all requests from the Dorchester area. Going to the home the team supplies emergency treatment to the patient, attempts to relieve irritating pressures by consulting with the family, and calls into play appropriate community resources. Follow-up visits are made by team members, and occupational therapy is available when needed. This multi-service approach to crisis situations has prevented the hospitalization of 50 per cent of the patients seen by suggesting satisfactory alternatives. (Persons served---350 cases referred in 1963)

Rehabilitation

PROP, Inc. (Patient Rehabilitation and Occupational Program) is a cooperative endeavor by the hospital and a group of local businessmen to provide realistic work opportunities for retraining patients. Regular employment hours are scheduled, the necessary teaching provided, a step system for advancement incorporated, a salary paid to each patient in the sheltered workshop. Although working conditions are like any shop, and stress is felt by patients who have long been idle, every effort is made to gauge conditions and stress to the patient's capacity to cope with them.

Adolescent Service

For diagnosis and treatment of adolescent patients as well as the continued follow-up of these patient after return to the family and community.

Screening Service

For immediate diagnosis and service to resolve the crisis situation by emergency treatment, referral to more suitable facilities, or by admission to specialized services in the hospital. A limited number of beds are provided for 48 to 72 hour care. A majority of patients referred to the Screening Service are able to be returned to the community.

Reception Service

For intensive treatment of approximately 1,200 cases per year. A great deal of teaching and research is carried on in this service, usually in relation to university-affiliated programs.

Drug Addiction Unit

For treatment and research on addiction and related problems. This is the only service of its kind offered in the state. Medical care and psychiatric treatment are offered and the knowledge of a social scientist incorporated into treatment plans. Established by pioneering legislation in 1963, this program will be developed and extended to include not only in-patients, but day patients, out-patients, and homologous services elsewhere in the state.

Geriatric Service

For the diagnosis and treatment of patients aged 65 and over. Approximately 350 admissions per year are made directly to the service. It has an active nursing home placement program and its own day care service. A research program is currently being developed in the Geriatric Service.

Continued Treatment Service

For long-stay in-patients. In these buildings numerous patient-centered projects and work programs have been developed. Group therapy and patient government are part of ward programs. Considerable community interest is focused here.

Medical and Surgical Service

For management of all medical and surgical problems that arise in the psychiatric population. With 300 beds this service is as large as some of Boston's general hospitals and is staffed, in part, by consultants renowned in their specialties.

Aftercare Services

Under the direction of a senior psychiatrist and several consultants, efforts are made to provide treatment and follow-up care. Community resources are sought for patient needs and consultation offered to these resources.

Outpatient Department (Briggs Clinic)

For intensive treatment of adult neurotics and borderline individuals. Plans are underway for a "walk-in" or emergency clinic and special consultative and coordinating services for community agencies, such as Public Health and Visiting Nurses, Public Welfare, and general practitioners.

Child Guidance Clinic

For care of emotionally disturbed children in the Dorchester area of Boston; a community-sponsored clinic formed in partnership with the hospital.

Night Hospitals

For patients who work during the day, either in the hospital or the community.

Day Hospital and Day Programs

For daytime management of a variety of conditions--acute, chronic, geriatric--and geared to prevent prolonged hospitalization and to maintain family relationships. There are three separate Day Hospital groups and many patients in Day Care.

Volunteer Services

To further public relations, relieve the manpower shortage, and to involve the community actively in serving the mentally ill.

Research Service

For study and exploration of problems in pathology, clinical psychiatry, community psychiatry, psychopharmacology, volunteers, and rehabilitation.

3. Visiting Nurse Service

(a) BRIEF Description:

Care for ill in their homes. Health teaching for all age groups, including maternity. Cooperate with Health Department in care of school age children. Function through referrals, some active case-finding.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: Boston Visiting Nurses Association

(c) Funding Agency: UCS

(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$222,600 in 1965

(e) Number of Persons Served: Caseload is 1800 families (including part of North Dorchester also.)

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: All Boston Residents

G. SOCIAL SERVICES:

Dorchester NAC component:

"Social Agency and Service Mobilization"

Area Coordinator describes the program as follows:

"Within the Dorchester Target Area are a number of social agencies, equipped to serve a variety of needs. At present, these agencies function as individual units, serving small groups of people, having little or no communication with or relation to each other."

"The primary purpose of this program, therefore, is the mobilization of existing resources, coordinated by staff at the NAC, organization of community resources can be accomplished through the mechanisms of existing facilities such as churches, schools, and settlement houses and by the creation of new social action groups, specifically designed for organizational purposes. After a network of social services have been delineated, the NAC will serve three major functions: (1) outreach. (2) information; and (3) referral."

"At the present time, the NAC has been in operation for three months. During that time, the staff director has been busy in the process of recruiting, training, and working with 15 neighborhood aides, who are working part time."

H. RECREATION:

1. Dorchester House:

(a) Brief Description:

Sponsors a wide range of programs for children over 7 years (afternoon clubs), teenagers (11 teen clubs), mothers (2 mothers' clubs), senior clubs (70 women) and a variety of sports programs (in addition to tutoring and study hall programs described above).

(b) <u>Sponsoring Agency:</u>	<u>Dorchester Federation of Settlements</u>
(c) <u>Funding Agency:</u>	<u>UCS; also private contributions, membership fees.</u>
(d) <u>Total 1966 Funding:</u>	<u>\$50,000 (estimate)</u> <u>UCS provides about</u> <u>\$25,000</u>

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(e) Number of Persons Served: 500-600

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

2. Hecht House:

(a) Brief Description:

Social clubs, gym and health club programs, arts and crafts activities for children and adults. Children from all over the city participate. Golden Age Club for Dorchester senior citizens.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: YMHA

(c) Funding Agency: Combined Jewish Philanthropies, UCS

(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$2,000 estimate

(e) Number of Persons Served: 450 in Golden Age Club

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

3. Little House:

(a) Brief Description:

Sponsors recreation and arts and crafts programs for children aged 5 through teenage. The House is in operation daily from 3:00 to 9:30 P.M. and on weekends.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: Dorchester Federation of Settlements

(c) Funding Agency: UCS; also contributions and (very low) membership fees

(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$40,000 (estimate UCS provides about \$19,000)

(e) Number of Persons Served: 1,209 per week

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

4. Mt. Bowdin YM-YWCA:

(a) Brief Description:

Activities, mainly directed to boys and girls 8 - 18, include physical education, arts and crafts, tutoring. An adult physical education program has been operating for one year.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: YM-YWCA

(c) Funding Agency: UCS; Hyams Fund

(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$7,000 Hyams Fund
--- UCS

(e) Number of Persons Served: 750 total
(tutoring program- 75
adult physical education
- 18)

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

5. Salvation Army:

(a) Brief Description:

After school and evening recreation for age groups 6-11 and 11-14; Sunday School, ladies' group (mainly fellowship, but often includes consumer education). Participants from Columbia Point as well as Dorchester.

(b) Sponsoring Agency: Salvation Army

(c) Funding Agency: UCS

(d) Total 1966 Funding: \$19,000 (1965)

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(e) Number of Persons Served: 30 weekly in 6-11
groups; 15-25 weekly
in 11-14 groups;
12-20 weekly in
ladies' groups

(f) Number of Persons Eligible: _____

V. INVENTORY OF 1966 PROGRAMS - BY FUNCTIONAL SYSTEMS:

A. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

1. Number of Programs: 1 (ABCD)
2. Funding: \$50,100 (\$45,466=OEO
(4,634=Local
Share
3. Number of Persons Served: _____

B. CHILD DEVELOPMENT:

1. Number of Programs: 2 (Non-ABCD) a. Hecht
b. Salvation Army Day
Care Center
2. Funding: \$287,000 (Approximately)
a. \$200,000
b. 87,000
3. Number of Persons Served 140 (Approximately)
a. 100 approx.
b. 40

C. EDUCATION:* (NEC opened in 1967, see page 24 above.)

1. Number of Programs: 3 (1 ABCD)
2. Funding: \$8,750 (OEO-ABCD)
3. Number of Persons Served: 215 (90; 75; 50)

D. EMPLOYMENT

1. Number of Programs: _____
2. Funding: _____
3. Number of Persons Served: _____

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E. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Number of Programs: 1 (ABCD)
2. Funding: \$2,910 (10 months)
3. Number of Persons Served: 200 Families

F. HEALTH

1. Number of Programs: 3 (Non-ABCD)
2. Funding: _____
3. Number of Persons Served: _____

G. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Number of Programs: 1 (ABCD; Dorchester NAC)
2. Funding: _____
3. Number of Persons Served: _____

H. RECREATION

1. Number of Programs: 5 (Non-ABCD)
2. Funding: \$316,000 (Approximately)
3. Number of Persons Served: 2,965 - 3,084 (Approx.)

VI. EVALUATION OF 1966 PROGRAMS:

A. ABCD PROGRAMS

1. Administrative Efficiency:

The Area Coordinator stated that administration was "causing problems" mainly due to uncertainties over the coming structural changes of the NAC to a multi-purpose center. The Coordinator further noted the center still does not have space (now only "a desk in a hall"). This makes it very difficult for the center to function."

2. Direct Effect on Persons Served:

Evaluation in terms of direct effects on persons served was not possible because of the short time the program has been in operation.

3. "Multiplier Effects":

a. Mobilization of additional resources:

The Area Coordinator cited the following instances of potential resource mobilization:

"Four cooperating churches have offered the use of their facilities for the tutoring program, and five other institutions have offered their facilities as soon as tutors can be obtained."

An APAC Committee and the NAC staff "have been able to interest several local churches and social agencies in sponsoring day care programs under Headstart."

b. Institutional Change:

The Area Coordinator indicates the NAC has made progress in stimulating institutional change:

The Red Cross representative for Dorchester has met with the staff of the NAC in regard to training courses that the Red Cross can provide for the neighborhood aides and persons in the Target Area.

The Home Treatment Service of the Boston State Hospital has taken a number of referrals as a preliminary step to giving greater service to the community. They also have a proposal for a neighborhood psychiatric clinic.

Talks with Mr. Sherriff of the Welfare Department have resulted in plans to have a liaison between the Dorchester NAC and the Welfare Offices in Dorchester. It is hoped that when the NAC moves into the new facility with the Manpower Operation, that a representative of the Welfare Department will be assigned to the NAC to work with the neighborhood aides and people who come into the NAC.

VII. EVALUATION OF TOTAL PROGRAM SYSTEM:

A. Linkages Between Programs:

Area Coordinator stated the shortage of APAC staff and limited range of programs made linkages almost impossible.

A spokesman for Dorchester House stated that there were many informal connections between the APAC and Dorchester House. Examples cited were the exchange of casework information regarding individual families, and the use of Dorchester House space by the APAC for its credit union meetings. It was felt that the connections existed mainly because many APAC members were longtime Dorchester House members.

The Area Coordinator also noted that other community organizations were somewhat leery of the NAC so that coordination with their activities are often unable to deliver service to cases referred them through the aggressive outreach of the neighborhood aides.

B. Program System Emphasis:

The Area Coordinator stated that needs exist for programs in addition to those now being run by the NAC (particularly health and dental services and recreation), but that lack of funds prevented their development. A better program system could have been devised had more funds been available.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. General:

The Area Coordinator reports;

"The Dorchester APAC acknowledges the fact that they were late getting into the poverty program and therefore were not able to obtain for Dorchester the amount of money which they feel Dorchester is entitled to. Based upon Dorchester poverty indices and the present allocation of OEO funds, Dorchester ranks second on the poverty index, but received the smallest share of CAP funds for 1966-67. The APAC sincerely hopes that this discrepancy will be corrected in the upcoming year."

2. Consumer Action:

According to the area coordinator, more staff should be provided for the consumer program. At present, the consumer action staff consists of one half-time person. APAC members are doing a great deal of work, but need staff help.

3. Tutorial:

The Area Coordinator recommends the scope of the tutorial program be expanded. It is serving too few children to have much impact.

4. Total Program System:

The Area Coordinator stated that he and the APAC felt it was pointless to discuss modifications in the program system in terms of the area's priorities since priorities are dictated by Congress and OEO.

